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LETTER No. II.

THE RELIGIOUS ISSUE I come to the consideration of this branch of the subject, with unaffected distrust and apprehension. If among the many advantages which have been vouchsafed to us in this country, one hitherto has stood pre-eminent for its intrinsic good, it was the happy exemption we enjoyed from the religious contentions which, in other climes, have furnished the gloomiest pages to their history. How strongly marked the contrast between our country, and the undisturbed enjoyment by each of the faith which commended itself to him, and that terrible antagonism which, elsewhere, with more than the violence of frenzy, forgot the reverence due to age, the protection due to youth-dealt with fellow beings in a spirit of cruelty, that, exhibited towards the brute creation, would provoke sympathy: and with increase of appetite from its bloody repast, seemed to emulate the wish of the Roman tyrant, that its foes had but one head, that opposition might with one blow be quieted. We seemed to have been purified by the fire, through which our progenitors had passed; and from the distance, to have contemplated with so much of proper abhorrence the cruelty of such scenes, as to have made it a part of the organic law of our country, that the absolute prohibition to the supreme legislative authority of the entertainment of any question of Religion, should be to all a continuing guaranty against the re-enactment of such scenes of blood and terror. But the Order, whose principles we are examining, seems to think otherwise: and has among its members a pledge, that no one who is a member of the Roman Catholic Church, shall be permitted to hold office in the United States, if the strength of the Order can prevent him.

With the announcement of such a proposition, we instinctively turn to our Constitution, and read in it, that "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof:" that other provision, that "this Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land:" and the question forces itself upon us, whether the spirit of religious toleration that presided at the formation of our Constitution, has departed from us forever.

And from the Constitution, our Magna Charta, we turn to its framers, men bolder and better than the Barons at Runnymede, and again we ask, whether Charles Carroll, who staked more in the success of the Revolution than any other man of his day, sat in that body which declared our independence with an air of conscious guilt; and whether his associates felt that his presence tainted the pure atmosphere of freedom they had then created?

We repeat, then, that we come to the discus-sion of this branch of the subject with distrust and apprehension. That so many, as are now understood to be enrolled in this Order, should be willing to enter upon a crusade of religious intolerance in our land, may well excite the most painful emotions. But our distrust and apprehension does not extend to the argument of this question. Of that we experience neither. For we believe that the basis of the principle thus assumed as one of cardinal importance

to the Order, is utterly untenable. Nor can we understand how it has been possible for men who read and think, to suffer themselves to become at this day, the empty echoes of a sound, which at one time was of evil import, but which has died away in those places where once it was so loudly raised. Do they forget that this same question for years excited worst contentions in the Legislative bodies of Grent Britain? That a large portion of the Parliamentary history of England is devoted to the discussion of the question, whether at all, and, if so, how far, the profession of the Roman Catholic Religion should disqualify any one for the enjoyment of civil office? That at a time, the profession of this religion was a crime? Its practice entailing punishment in all cases; in some cases extending to life? That slowly, very slowly, but still surely, the cloud of misty prejudice which hung around this question has rolled away? One after another, the grounds of objection have been abandoned, or removed. Penalties were relaxed-then not enforcedthen repealed. Step by step the Roman Catholie was restored to his proper position; and the Parliament of England, the continuation of the same body which, centuries since, denounced heavy penalties on the teachers of this faith, not long since, under the lead of its Minister. increased the grant to the College of Maynooth. Are there any who are yet to learn, that if, in any part of the world, the principles of the Church of Rome are so much feared, as to be most grossly misrepresented, it is in England? If their exercise could any where be prohibited, it is there? And if the pains and penalties of other days could have been any where retained, with the seeming of justice, it is there? And is there not reason for its being so? There, the Church establishment is part of the government-the overthrow of the Established Church is the overthrow of the Government. But to that Church Establishment there is a rival power. Its foundation is laid upon the overthrow of the Roman Catholic Church in that Kingdom. A struggle between the Churches, is a struggle then between a Church and the State; for the other Church is the State. And therefore it is, when a Statesman in England exclaims that the Roman Catholic Church is dangerous to the State, he means to that State in which there is an established rival Church, which is connected with the State. Can any thing then be more plain, than that no matter how strong may be his reasoning in a place where there is an established rival Church, it

can have no force in a place where there is no connection between any Church and the State? But there, in Great Britain, to whose statesmen and controversialists you must refer, for the most jealous examination of the dangerous political tendencies of the Church of Rome; and for the ablest arguments to be advanced in opposition to any recognition of them as proper or even safe: there where the advocates of this proposed disqualification must resort for welpons suitable to the warfare in which they are about to engage; how great should be their surprise, when approaching that armory they the Abbot of Scotland, and Thomas De Corcelfind no sentinel at the gate-the door unbarred and open-arms in profusion, but rusted and thrown aside as useless. England, after a trial which lasted through centuries, the only power which lasted through centuries, the only power in the world that from its Constitution had a to the king of Spain; Feudardentius, a friar and Revolution, the same intolerance here existed plausible pretext for the exclusion of the Roman professor of divinity at Paris, all held this doc- towards Catholics, that was entertained then in Catholic, has abandoned the contest, and her subjects, whether Protestant or Roman Catholic, became alike entitled and admitted to her pro-

No one, ever battled more strongly, because with more appearance of fairness, against the removal of Catholic disabilities than did Sir-Robert Peel. Yet he admitted, that if he the Constitution, yet he did not hesitate to say, that if he were satisfied such a measure would have the of the people, degenerates into a wolf. Estius,

effect, which was anticipated from it, by some chancellor of the University of Douay, and Catholics were few, no charge of desertion dispersons-that it would restore peace an quility to Ireland—he would sacrifice his appre- a reason—because there resides in the nobility ension of the ultimate result, to the attainment and people a public authority, by which they of the immense present benefit." We now have may vindicate themselves from tyranny, and was scarred—whose strength was broken—that peace in the highest degree that he was choose a lawful prince, and also deprive him of whose blood, from wounds scarce then staunehthat peace in the highest degree that he was willing to purchase by this concession. But dominion, if there be cause for it." unlike him, we estimate peace so lightly, that it is proposed to sacrifice it, for that which he what is the rule of conduct recommended by it the bonds of that political brotherhood which would give for its purchase. In the same spirit to those who are obedient to its advice. in his day spoke William Pitt, who, while dis-

cussing the claims of the Catholics, at that time the same time frankly stated in his own words, I own, I see none of these dangers which have been urged by some gentlemen; nor do I think that the introduction of a certain proportion of Catholics into the Imperial Parliament, would he likely to be productive of any influence or effect, detrimental or injurous to the welfare of the State, or the safety and security of the Constitution." Nor is it just in refering to those whose opinions on this subject are entitled to

he) exercised against the first reformers, by the ancient Church, then struggling for the main-tenance of its authority, history speaks with tenance of its authority, history speaks with tenance of its authority, history speaks with other religious body in our land. You cannot, other religious body in our land. You cannot, he) exercised against the first reformers, by the necessary to be on our guard against their recurrence? Good God, sir, what should we say if the early violence of the Reformation itself were to be arrayed against Protestants as a lasting and inexpiable reproach? If the outrages and extravagances of the Anabaptists of Munster-the tyrannical capricos of Henry VIII., the severities of the latter part of the reign of Elizabeth, the burning of Servetus by Calvin at Geneva, the coarse and sacrilege fury of John Knox and his followers in Scotland, and the oath taken by King William himself-were to be alleged as evidence that the several descriptions of reformed religion, are necessarily and eternally of a violent and sanguinary character? We should object to such an inference as absurd and unjustifiable: and may not the Catholies of the present day protest in like manner against conclusions being drawn against them, from the crimes and cruelties, the perfidies and atrocities of those who held the same faith two

hundred years ago." If, then, such is the language-such the conviction—such the policy of men who have, at different periods, filled the offices of Prime Ministers in England, who will not say that an attempt in these United States to revive that question: and with its revival to seek here the re-enactment now of all the disqualifications of that day, and perhaps after these, the pains and penalties also; is a measure, of the most vital importance to the peace, security, and happiness

of our country.

But suppose that all experience in this matter s estimated at nothing; and casting aside the aid derived from other days, it is insisted that ed your conscience, and you are a renegade to this question shall be argued on American grounds. Be it so. Why, then, is it proposed to disqualify for office, and thereby disfranchise. Roman Catholic citizen in the United States? And that this sweeping exclusion shall equally comprehend the lineal descendant of Charles Carroll, and the adopted citizen, who is now entitle to his certificate? It is, as we understand it, that the principles of the Roman Catholic Church are hostile to the free institutions of our country; and that the purposes of its head, as carried out in the practice of its ministers, is to obtain a controling influence for temporal purposes. Their influence to be exercised (we presume) in derogation of the principle of political equality and religious toleration which now prevails.

Roman Catholic Church to which exception is temporal sovereign, and claims for itself a pritaken, we are very far from intending to enter mary and paramount allegiance. Here is a While poetry is a good this and specially adapted upon a religious discussion. We shall abridge, charge made of very grave import, and one that. by stating the matter thus: What is the principle of the Roman Catholic Church in relation to And the answer to this proposition, we make in the following extract, taken from a work of general circulation. If the extract contains any thing but the truth, it will be seen, that it affords mer days, had been visited on the Roman Cathample opportunity for proof of incorrectness, if such proof can be produced.

"It had been, from the earliest period, the were the only legitimate source of all civil authority. As this doctrine is directly contradictory to the tenets of the established Church, we shall cite a few passages, not to prove that this is the doctrine of Catholicism, for no one disputes it,-but to contrast the plain, manly, rational views of 'schoolmen, monks, and friars' with those of the enlightened teachers of the Reformed Faith of England."

"The doctrines of ancient Greece and Rome, that in free States the magistrate was invested with authority by the people, for their common benefit, was adopted by Catholic writers as the only rational principle of civil government. In the eighth century we find Pope Zachary writing thus to the French:—" The Prince is responsible to the people, whose favours he enjoys .-Whatever he has,-power, honor, riches, glory, dignity-he has received from the people; and he ought to restore to the people what he has so received from them. The people make the king, they can also unmake him." St. Thomas Aquinas says, that civil governments are not "jure divino," but "jure humano;" and that "ordinare aliquid in bonum commune est vel ther the Pope, nor Cardinals, nor any assembly totius multitudinis vel alicujus gerentis vicem or individual of the Catholic Church, have as totius multitudinis." Bellarmine says: "It is such, any civil authority, power, jurisdiction or false that political princes have their power from pre-emince in the kingdom of England." To God only—for they have it from God only so the second—"Neither Pope, nor Cardinals, nor far as he has planted a natural instinct in the any assembly, or individual of the Catholic minds of men that they should wish to be gov- Church, can, as such, absolve the subjects of erned by some one. But whether men should Great Britain from their oaths of allegiance, or be governed by kings or by councils, by one or dispense with their obligation." by many, by a perpetual or a temporary magistrate, depends on their own wishes, -as also, it is not the special command of God, but the faith with heretics, or with persons of any other wish of men, which determines that this person discription, who dissent from them in matters of should be king, and not that: wherefore, the religion." The University of Valladolid, adds same St. Thomas, in the cited passage, 2. 2. q. to this answer, that this obligation, to keep x. Art. 10, and q. xii. Art. 2, lays it down as a faith, "is grounded in the law of nature which matter certain, and examined, that political gov-ernments and kingdoms are not founded on ous opinions: and with regard to Catholics, is divine, but human law; which no scholar contra- still more cogent, as it is confirmed by the prindicts, neither would Barclay," &c., &c. This ciples of their religion." doctrine of the delegation of civil authority from the people, Suarez tells us, was the com- Britain made the following declaration: "No mon opinion of his day, - and that it was the power in any Pope, or Council, or in any indicommon doctrine of almost all scholars up to the beginning of the seventeenth century, is in the Catholic Church, can make it lawful to admitted by an authority to whom Protestants confirm any falsehood by an oath: or dispense are disposed to listen with respect, the notori- with any oath by which a Catholic has confirm-

ous Antonio Dominis. From this doctaine of the delegation of au-thority from the people to the sovereign, natu-son. He who takes an oath is bound to observe rally resulted the responsibility of the latter, it, in the obvious meaning of the words, or in he attempted to abuse the powers with which is sworn."
he had been entrusted. These principles are is this which there neither was, nor could be, a controversy. In the Council of Basil, 1431, when the question was debated, whether a Pope were above a general council, or vice versa, such council were resolved to be above him, for this it were too absurd-ergo, neither ought the Pope to be above his Church." Thus argued lis, an eminent divine; and the Council voted with them. Dominicus Soto, and Peter De Ledesma, Dominican friars, and professors of divinity at Salamanca, the former also confessor their recurrence. They forget that before our Bellarmine assigns this reason, among many others, why a nation may depose a tyrannic sovereign, because "The people never so transfer their power to the sovereign, but that they retain it still in possession, so that, in certain cases, they can actually resume." Panner, pro-fessor of divinity in the University of Ingold-they had. In South Carolina, in our own State

d tran- chief professor of divinity there, assigns this as | proved the justice with which, at its close, they

select the following, as not only an eloquent exposition of the evils which unfortunately too opposing the petition, because it was not calculated to accomplish the end that was desired, at the popular will; but also as the expression of the same time frankly stated in his own words, a pure morality, deep piety, and devoted patriot-knew whether the Roman Catholic was true or a pure morality, deep piety, and devoted patriotwe have any knowledge.

"EXTRACT FROM THE PASTORAL LETTER. "And here, beloved brethren, whilst we disclaim all right to interfere with your judgment in the political affairs of our common country, and are far from entertaining the wish to control you in the constitutional exercise of freedom-we cannot, in justice to ourselves, refrain from adweight to omit, the language of George Can-ning. In his speech on the Catholic claims in manded by the large that we the large that we have the large that we h manded by the love that we bear to our civil 1812, he uses language as applicable to our and political institutions, and the obligations of time, as it was to his. "Of the cruelties (says) morality. You cannot but be aware that therefore, attribute our motion to any political bias, nor entertain the suspicion that it is meant to produce any political effect. Our object is exclusively the respectability of our land, the stability of our constitution, the perpetuation of our liberties, and the preservation of pure and undefiled religion.

"The periods which precede our great elections, are usually marked by extraordinary excitement. Associations are formed, committees are appointed, clubs are organized, party spirit is excited, the tongue and pen are embittered by virulence, truth is disregarded, and more melancholy and more censurable still, freemen of proper exercise of whose judgment we receive our dearest rights depend, are brutalized by pampering their meanest passions, are by vile bribery debased to the lowest grade of infamy and reeklessness; and thus what is meant to be a blessing is turned into a curse. Beloved brethren, flee this contamination, keep aloof from these crimes-reflect that you are accounta ble not only to society, but to God, for the honest, independent, and fearless exercise of your own franchise, that it is a trust confided to you not for your private gain, but for the public good; and that if yielding to any undue influence you act either through favor, affection, or the motives of dishonest gain, against your own deliberate view of what will promote your country's good you have violated your trust, and you have betray-

your country. " Do then, we entreat of you, avoid the contaminating influence of political strife, keep yourselves aloof from the pestilential atmosphere in which honor, virtue, patriotism, and religion perish, and be assured that our republic never can be respected abroad, nor sustained at home, sace by an uncompromising adherence to honor, to virtue, to patriotism, and to religion. How often have we had to weep over the havor of morals, and the wreek of religion, which political excitement has produced."

But it said, no matter what may be the opin ions of the Roman Catholic Church in relation to the source and end of Government, it retains a power, conceded to it by the members of that Church: a power by which it absolves those in In referring to the assumed principle of the its faith, from the allegiance due by them to a should be examined. Yet, in the very mencement of that examination, we find, that in the source and end of political government?- Great Britain, the same charge has been made, olies could not longer be continued; in order that before the relaxation of that bloody code, he might hold in his hand, the justification of doctrine of Catholic writers that the people his remission of such penalties, he caused to be addressed to the universities of Paris, Donay, Louvain, Aleala, Salamanea, and Valladolid, three questions of the following import:

1. Has the Pope or Cardinals, or any body of men, or any individual of the Church of Rome, any civil authority, power, jurisdiction or preeminence whatsoever, within the realm of Eng-

land ?

2. Can the Pope or Cardinals, or any body of men, or any individuals of the Church of Rome, absolve or dispense with his Majesty's subjects from their oath of allegiance, on any pretex whatsoever ?

3. Is there any principle in the tenets of the Catholic faith by which Catholics are justified in not keeping faith with heretics, or other persons differing from them in religious opinions, in any transactions either of a public or a private nature ?

To these questions the several Universities furnished answers precisely to the same effect; we shall content ourselves, therefore, with presenting that furnished from Salamanca. the first question, (says that University,) " Nei-

To the third-" It is no article of Catholic faith, that Catholics are justified in not keeping

Again : In 1826, the Catholie Bishops in Great vidual, or body of men, invested with authority ed his duty of allegiance to his Sovereign, or

and the right of the former to depose him, when the known meaning of the person to whom it Is this enough? If not, what more is requirmentioned by Catholic writers in the same man ner as they mention any other principles, about party in the United States, which starts with the proposition that the Roman Catholic Religion in the United States is dangerous to the permanency our institutions; either because the principles of that Church are hostile to Freedom; or because of the supposed existence of reason, amongst others: "The Pope is in his power in the Pope to absolve the members of that Church from their political allegiance, and that Church from their political allegiance, and king to be of more authority than his kingdom, to transfer it to himself as the one entitled to primary allegiance, is less entitled to public confidence than any organization which has ever the Bishop of Burgen, ambassador of Spain, existed. Such a party, without justification at the present time, ignores the experience of the past; and in the future invites the re-enactment of scenes, so full of cruelty, so horrible in all their details, that no one can tolerate the idea of trine of the right of the community to depose the mother country. That the early histories of the sovereign, if he ruled not to their advantage. more than one of the Colonies are distinguished by a bloody and intolerant spirit of persecution, not surpassed by the scenes then occurring in older countries. But the American Revolution was the real touchstone, with which to test the devotion and courage, the truth and fidelity of thought the concession would produce quiet, he would vote for it. "Believing (says he,) that the admission of Catholics to Parliament, and it has the power of providing for itself a language, protection was cansidered not qualified, nor recognized,

asked that their rights should be considered. Could it then be refused to him, whose body

dominion, if there be cause for it."

ed, was his free libation to the cause in which

If this is the principle of the Roman Catholic

all had fought; that he should be esteemed in We was then created, not in ferior to any other; and not disqualified, from his religion, for the appreciation of the political blessings for which he ism, not surpassed in any document of which false. And their testimony, through all time, will perpetuate the evidence, that from the peof greatest peril, the Roman Catholic draws the strongest proofs of his fidelity, to the Government he has sworn to protect.

Che Advertiser.

ARTHUR SIMKINS, EDITOR.

EDGEFIELD, J. C.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 1855.

OUR COURT OF PRUITY. THE term for 1855 is just over with us, having pas ed off in a manner at once pleannt and creditable. Ninety cases were docketed, bestes forty or fifty exparte matters. Yet we were hopily through by 5 o'clock Thursday evening. Of ourse many causes were continued. Nearly laif of he Bill docket, how ever, was ended, and all the Pargon docket. A number of the suits left unfinished were of slight imporand troublesome, and which had been hanging on for years, were absolutely and unequivocally terminated. Upon the whole, we think that piers thing was done that could be done well under the circumstances Chancellor Johnston presided with dignity, courtesy every religious denomination, electors upon the and true ability, gaining the incresed admiration of the bar, the officers, and indeed of all who approachstatesmen who may save our republic from ruin ed the Court. There was not a unpleasant jar of or who may degrade ourselves in the eyes of any kind among the gentlemen of the green bag. But the world, and may destroy our peace and our all was good-humor and good sase, good manner liberty; voters upon whose virtue and prudence and good motives throughout. We were very much pleased at having with us thro' the whole term, General McGowan of Abbeville. He as impressed him self upon his brethren of the bar hee, and many other admirers, by his high bearing, genrous impulses and sterling merit. Abbeville has in im an adopted son of whom she may well be proud,

THE remarkable production of "A SPECTATOR," in regard to the late Ridge Fishing Party, is published by special request; and this renak we make, not because there is any thing in thebicce that strikes us as being particularly objectionale, but for the simple reason that another communiction on the same subject has already appeared. "PECTATOR" is a bright fellow truly, with his Penopes, and Helens, a: d Hecubas, and Polyxenas. Wreally fear the attractive beauties of the Fishing Pty will find his multitude of compliments almost ppressive. And then what a Trojan he is! Heler Polyxena and old moyou of having searched you Lempriere too hastily. decline further comment, expt to say generally that the piece is certainly "one ty grand effusion."

POETRY ads. SUASHES. A good friend in the neighthood of Rose Cottage, the residence of our poetic atributor, sends us some extra-fine squashes, with a remark that " if she can't write poetry she can be vegetables." That's right, Mrs. B.; stand upon merits of your garden. also good in their ace, capitally on a printer's dinn able. But we must deprecate all strife between yo'nd "Rose Cottage" in this matter. There need beneach rivalry as brings on jealousy not at a nil care Rose Cottage" continue to send in the poetry and you continue to send in the vegetables, each e dbing the best she can in her own department. Id each one of you shall have the meed of praiseAnd when the printer is setting up the poetry of "he Cottage," wont he feel happy in the thought of t nice vegetables from Mrs. B. he is to have for dier? So he'll set the poetry better. And the edit feeling proud of the clean proof-sheet, will inditemething so apposite and piquart about that " Seid mess from Mrs. B." And thus the Poetry and thSquashes and "Rose Cottage" and Mrs. B. and therinters and the Editor and the Paper, and all, shallt along finely, every thing pulling together, as iere, "like a company of horses in Pharach's chario-Its time to stop now.

THE LADIES OFETHANY. WE invite attention to thiotice of a Fair to be held at Bethany Church on , 28th instant, under the superintendance of the las of the neighborhood. Its objects are purely benevol, and we trust it will he patronised by the liberahd good a cordingly. This is the third occasion me kind gotten up by our fair friends of the old Laty Hill community and we mean no flattery where any that it reflects high credit upon each and try one of them. It manifests that beautiful quality woman which places her far above man and dittle lower than the angels, we mean charity-a ge unpretending charity which seeks to alleviate suing and to shed the placid beams of comfort acrothe pathway of the poor and unfortunate. The ciple of the Bethany ladies is emphatically a good q and it would be a real honor to our District if thearer sex in every neighborhood would follow it 1 With all our ladies at work in this way, what amount of benevolent deeds would adorn the histof each succeeding

year! It is surely unnecessary to bor the Bethany Fair neither gallant nor gentlementhey require more than a single notification from ladies.

PERSECUD.

discover that the Advertiser heen chawed in several instances. The Chester Stard, among the rest, lunges at us and locates his sayword directly under our fifth rib. The Laurensvillerald too hits us a back-handed lick in the true e of editorial pugillistics. And so of one or twhers. All these assaults we stood with perfectionimity and by this time would have been well & But to-day, just as we were in a fair way defery, it occurred to ne to call in and take a peoplar our side departments, when lo! there too were lear friends COLTER & SCOOTER down upon a thousand of brick. With "et tu Brute" upqoups, we came very near "muffling up our face" ad locking under after the manner of a certain Rom ntleman not unknown to fame. But in the sat Goldsmith's Harlequin we have changed our mand at present decline every thing bordering up tragical denouement .-COLTER, you don't know thing about the state of the struggle against the of of General Greene on now leaves. Our best wishes attend the remaining our farm. Neither does been. You were too far from the battle-field and nuch hurried to take observations. Our old maximias, saw you and is ready to swear that your sy towards the village in a sweeping trot, scardaling time to look at any thing. He said there smething wild in your looks as you passed alor Hs vivid account of the matter induced enquiry urpart; and now, Sir, it relieves us much to be ded to state to all the people and every body elat you were at the time in actual flight from the er yourself. You had met him with your well-aged battalion about eight miles down the Columbad, in a locality sometimes known as the "Bld Pace." You yielded early in the action andr army ran away in dismay. It was a singulate of good luck that you succeeded in saving yelf by flight. And now you turn around-ah, Can we can hardly realise you in the transaction-tr to cover your chagrin by holding up others, and your inside brother among the rest, to reprojed ridicule. Ah, CoL-TER! COLTER! COLTE ty again, old fellow. LOOK OUTWBERRY!

Since the survey of lavannah Valley Road through our town, a while of cotton-six balesSOUTHERN UNION.

" Hang out our Banners." It is with gladness of spirit that we call the attention of our readers to the proceedings of a meeting, recently held in Columbus, Georgia, to take into consideration the propriety and necessity of Southern Union for Southern security. We refer them also to the well-timed, spirited and truthful comments thereon by the Columbus Enquirer. The leading object had in view by the originators of this movement will be seen to be the burying of all past political differences and the immediate formation of one grand Southern party, whose purpose shall be the preservation of the South and her Constitutional equality-in the Union if pees ble-and, if that may not be, their preservation at all hazards and to the last extremity. Along with thousands and thousands of our fellowcitizens of the slave-holding States, we welcome this stirring intelligence with unaffected delight. At the same time, we confess to a trembling apprehension lest the dear word of promise here given to the ear may but too soon be broken to the hope, as have been all such promises in the past history of Southern Re-And yet there are some features of the Columbus

meeting and its action, which would lead even the

most distrustful and dispirited amongst us to embrace

the hope that our day of deliverance is near at hand,

if indeed it has not already dawned. The place-a prominent and influential locality in the Empire State of the South-the material-seven hundred freeman of high intelligence-their conciliatory tone-calling as they do upon Whigs, Democrats and Know-Nothings alike to sacrifice their distinctive platforms and unite in the great common cause of Southern Rights, -the prudential cast of their policy-involving no hazardous, single handed battle, as was the South Carolina effort of 1851,-their scheme of effecting o-operation upon the substantial ground of self-prervation,-the present unsettled condition of Nationparties and the probability that they must all fall efore the great conflict upon the slavery issue which at hand,-these features and facts, we remark, atach a degree of importance and weight to the Columous movement well calculated to inspire the belief that it may prove "the beginning of the end" of our period of insult and oppression in the American Union. The occasion has awakened responsive expressions of sentiment in various portions of our powerful and intelligentsister State of Georgia. That these expressions may ring through the South until every man, woman and child within our borders shall become imbued with a lively and controlling sense of their truth, is a consummation most devoutly to be prayed for. That the cause in which tie bold men of Columbus here seek to embark their section is a holy cause, will not be denied by those who appreciate the blessings of a Southron's fireside. That it is a righteous cause, will not be doubted for a moment by any who have watched the history of the struggle between the two great divisions of the American confederacy for the last quarter of a century. That it must be a successful cause (if its measures for Southern unanimity be achieved) appears almost self-evident when we consider the real dependence of the North upon the fruits of Southern labor and the disastrous reverses which, upon a dissolution of the Union, would clog and stagnate her thousand and one channels of trade and industry. Thus, the South united holds her destiny and. ther Hecuba, all of King jame's family, and all it may well be, the destiny of the American people in made subservient to his purpos of description! But her grasp. And surely an effort, whose whole and really, friend "Spectator, then we find you ap- sole aim is to place her securely on this vantage plying the term "good" to hus, we must suspect ground of power, ought to command the confidence and aid of every freeman from Maryland to Texas We did not propose a criticishowever; and therefore He who, beholding in its admirable proportions that perfect oneness of Southern feeling here sought to be effected, can yet turn his back upon the organization which asks his aid for the attainment of so glorious an object, must either be a rty hack of the poorest spirit or a deluded worship; r of the Union as it is. The true policy of the South in the present critical juncture is assuredly that indicated in the Columbus resolutions, and we trust to see it spread on the wings of the wind through every part of our beloved section. to adorn a corner of the nepaper, squashes and the lead in this noble undertaking. Let her show a solid front in defence of Southern Rights, and let the other States fall into line promptly. As for South Carolina, the Gamut took its name; because he placed the she stands pledged before the world to co-operate with additional note at the beginning of his scale; the rest of her Southern sisters whenever they shall decide to strike for equality or independence. It is not under them certain letters of the alphabet, thus : her place now either to agitate or to occupy the van. The world might have it again to say that she fumed and blustered-and failed. No! South Carolina neither deserves nor will she again seek prominence in the cause of our section. But she is bound by all the sacred obligations of plighted faith and recorded resolves to enter the field when and as soon as her co-

ANOTHER AGED COUPLE CALLED UP HIGHER.

States shall give the signal for exertion. Nor will she

ever repudiate those obligations. Whether co-opera-

tionists or accessionists guide the helm, she will be

band ready to redeem her pledges to the letter. And

so, God speed the Southern Organization.

WE have had on several occasions to record the lengthened lives and almost simultaneous deaths of ong-tried and faithful couples in Edgesield. By referring to our "Obituary" column for this number, yet a tother such record will be fond. The venerable John Power and his wife Mary-the one 84, the other 80 years of age-died within a few days of each other in March last, having lived together in holy lines, eager to try their lack at hooking up the wedlock ixty-two years and as members of the same finny tribe. Soon were seen ladies and gentlemen, church since 1813.

COTTON.

IT will be seen that our great staple is now commanding the magnificent price of twelve and a half cents per pound. We have heard no good cause assigned for this sudden and extraordinary rise in the market and are left therefore to conclude that it is purely adventitions if not arbitrary. At all events, it would be very unwise in our people to calculate upon these figures as the ones likely to prevail next Fall. "A good thing it is for the country that the rise occurred after our crops for the year were fully pitched and fixed. a full attendance of gallant tlemen. They are prospects.-While we condole with those planters of their abode; and as old Sol poured down his such as have held back and are now enabled to replenish their coffers so richly. The largest sale at the high prices we have heard of on this side of couth In looking over our exchange the past week, we Carolina is that of Chancellor Job Johnston, who got the top of the market for 480 bales. In the West, we observe that very considerable lots of cotton have been kept out of market by the low waters. From Alexan-

> BRING ON YOUR FLOUR. FARMERS would do well to bring in some of their new Flour, as we have not at present a single barrel, either new or old, for sale in this Village.

OUR EXCHANGES. THE Sumter Banner and Black River Watchman blended under the new appelation. " Sumter Watchman," have passed into the care of Messrs. RICHARD-SUN, GILBERT & HAYNESWORTH. From Mr. T. L. FRAZER, who by this arrangement retires from the ranks of the South Carolina Press, we part with re-

The Carolina Spartan will be hereafter under the a temporary quietus to "the fantastic tip of toe." editorial control of Messrs. Cavis & Trimmer. This spirited sheet, which already commands the esteem and respect of thousands, will now doubtless claim a higher place before the Southern public.

The Paris correspondent of the Times esti- cure. Nor could we have expected anything less, mates the whole force of the Allies in and near the since knowing it was furnished by the Mistresses Crimea, including the reserves, at little if at all short C. W., W. C. and M. W.'s two. Heaven-born la-

The following may be found in one of the happiness be to them all! New Jersey church-yards:

" Weep stranger, for a father spilled From a stage coach and thereby killed;

His name was John Sykes, a maker of sassengers Slain with three other outside passengers.

237 A SLIGHT DIFFERENCE.-A paragraph has been going the rounds stating that nearly 5,000 cows a few fine strawberries, which, perhaps, our "little have died in Trumbull county, Ohio, by starvation. giant" had plucked with his own hands for her sin-The Warren Chronicle says that the figures are too gle mouth. Such a seene reminded us very much high, by at least 4,800. The story was probably start- of the way in which the buxom boys of eighteen ed by som; speculator in beef.

A fool in high station is like a man on the top he appears small to every body.

PROPOSED RETALIATION.

MASSACHUSETTS having virtually nullified the Fugi. tive Slave Law, it is suggested in several quarters that the Southern States, in retaliation, exclude from their ports her products and shipping. The Evening News; whose able editor is ever prompt and fearless in the expression of his convictions, thus concludes an article on the subject :

The South has a right to choose those with whom it will continue in commercial association—to select those for trading intercourse, who have respect to own political obligations, as members of a common Union, and reject those who have not. The South inthis policy of retaliation breaks no bonds. It will not have commenced a war in which commercial prohibition and exclusion was the element, without ample provocation. If the duties of members of the confederation is displaced by a spirit of fanaticism, how is the sense of that duty to be recalled unless by privation and loss of gain? Such a dereliction is seldom corrected without an appeal to the pocket. It is well that the South should apply this touchstone.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Advertiser.

MORE ABOUT MUSIC. MR. EDITOR :- I am to judge by your note of the 9th inst. : hat you expect a series of light compositions over the signature I adopted in a late number of your paper. Blessed with an accommodating disposition under ordinary eigeumstances, I proceed to the task, only premising that I shall be in every nstance brief and unambitious. And first, perhaps word or two as to the origin of the aptique musical instrument, which my 'soubriquet' denotes, will not

be mal-apropos. The Lyre, which was the first stringed musical instrument, owes its origin to the following circumstance: Mercury was walking one evening along the banks of the Nile after the return of its waters to their natural bed, when, striking his foot a gainst the shell of a tortoise which had been left there by the retiring flood, he was astonished at hearing a harmonious sound. On examining the shell to discover the cause, he found that the flesh had been dried up and wasted by the burning rays of the sun, leaving only the nerves and cartileges which, becoming braced and contracted by the heat, emitted the pleasing tones he had heard. He immediately constructed an instrument in the form of a tortoise shell and strung it with the dried sinews of dead animals. Hence the Lyre, and, by consequence, all the stringed instruments now in use, the modifications and improvements of centurries having brought them to their present state of perfection.—But you will say perhaps that this is only the fabulous imagining of a heathenish mythology. Admit it to be; yet surely, sir, many of those fictions had their sources in facts, had they not? You reply, " the facts in music are what we want." (So at least I fancy.) And obedient to the wish, here is one in regard to the origin of the Gamut : About the year 1100, a Benedictine Monk named Guido A ratini, a native of Tuscany, having a very musical ear, was struck with the inexpressive and unharmonious manner in which the Monks chaunted or rather bawled out the litanies and Latin hymns. Ilis delicate ear told him that certain syllables of the verse should be more emphatically expressed than others; and being particularly disgusted with their nauner of singing the hymn dedicated to St. John. he took it and marked the emphatic syllables with points and dots in the following manner:

Ut queant laxis Resonare fibris Mira gestorum Famuli tuorum Solve palluti Labii reatum

This notation gave him the syllables Ut. Re. Mi Fa, Sol, La. A note, however, was yet wanting to complete the natural scale. He added a dot and

ST. John's Hymn.

It is also said he noted the syllables by marking

Ut, Re, Mi, Fs, Sol, La, Gamma. C D E F G A B. I may next give you some curious information on the different systems of ancient and modern music.

FOR THE ADVESTISER. THE FISHING PARTY.

Mn. Entron : -Permit us to make a brief comment, in your sheet, on the fishing party which we had the pleasure of attending a few days ago. Mayhap some will deen a fishing party too trivial an affair to deserve a newspaper record, but as such occasions are of sare getting up " in these diggins," we think it eminently meritorious of a place in the annals of passing events.

It was early on the morning of the 24th ult., that the party assembled at Messrs. Coleman & Ly-BRAND's Merchant Mills, on a tributary stream of Edisto-all equipped with fish-poles, hooks and married and single, strung along in pairs on the rippling water's brink, with well-baited hooks in stream, all impetuous for the distinction of drawing ashore the first fish.

No sooner than you might suppose, Miss S more fortunate than the rest, pulled from its aquatic element one of the finny few-thus having gained the eager-sought honor of excellence in piscation. But as the fin-dressed inhabitants of Neptune's region evinced no great smell for the "worms" on the hooks-though, perchance, because charmed Otherwise a cotton-mania would certainly have been into an unconscious trance by the gorgeous galaxy engandered to the serious detriment of our provision of Helenic beauty which overshadowed the waters who sold at the low notch, we heartily rejoice with rays somewhat too disagreeably to those exposed to their burning intensity, it was soon mutually agreed by the party to suspend the fishing business pro drought, until a very few days before the recent tem, and repair to the spacious and well-ventilated Mill house above alluded to, to engage in other Mill house above alluded to, to engage in other amusements which was accordingly done. Some amused themselves in examining the different aparture of the server been such a growing dria up, on Red river, it is estimated that there are over 100,000 bales yet to be shipped. Fortunate detention!

and the Mill house (for it was a three tory building) and viewing the machinery of the Mill in motion; others, we imagine from the way they a few days, we have seen that rara apis in terris, looked love out of their eyes, were engaged in fishing in terra arida which latter jumps most con- Think of that! We have seen one thus satisfied sistently with our humor at this particular period of and several who think that if the rains continue, our life; while yet others admired and descanted nothing like famine need be expected. upon the limpid flowing brook below, and the thousand and one wavelets of the pond above them. But just here in stepped "General" with fiddle and bow in hand, and strikes up a-a-we dont know what, nor does it matter. The drawing of "General's" bow made visible a trill of extatio delight upon the countenances of many. Soon a cotillion was formed; gret. He has adorned and honored the calling he the dance was begun; and thus continued all "as merry as a marriage bell" until the signs of something for the inner man became apparent which put The table was then prepared-covered over with a variety of the most delicious cakes, spiced meats, &c., of which all present heartily partook. Such a feast could not have failed to satisfy the veriest epi-

Our inner selves being now refreshed by the rich delicacy of the table, further amusement was sought in divers ways, as batteau-riding, fishing, dancing, &c. While the crowd was thus engaged, a spirited little gallant, with a blacked-eyed damsel, was observed ensconced in a vehicle near by, partaking of world where we once lived. They could be seen of a monument—everybody appears small to him, and every Sabbath evening on their way to see their to be possessed of sums varying from \$70 to bonny lasses with a pocket full of candy, sugar \$200 each.

dies they are! A long life, peace, prosperity and

plumbs, raisins, puts, &c., to treat them with. And in this consisted their specess. If any one of these buxom lads had no kisses or candy along, he was outside for that day-he could not shine until be had supplied himself with the needful-then he was in. Perhaps the gay bean, above alluded to, was acting under this conviction. Nevertheless, the fishing party was a great one. What else could it be, since Miss II., who, like Penelope, draws around herself a number of admirers, graced it with her presence; and so Miss M. " with human divine" yet sweet enough for angels to look upon, and with whom in beauty Helen might well shrink to compare. Miss G., the rival of Hecuba in gentleness tenderness and loveliness, was another star in the orb of attractions there. Miss A. with hep,love inspiring eyes an I lively yet gentle disposition, and Miss P., as lovely and attractive as Octavia herself, were other living beauties who moved among us on the occasion. The queenly, spirited and charming Miss II., as beautiful and accomplished as the famous Polyxens of old, was with us to render all around happy. The graceful, the fawn-like the lovely Miss S, whose large sweet eyes would shine brilliant even among the stars—the successful rival of Venus in all that's beautiful and good, and whom to look upon was to love, was another diamond precious to the party. And yet there were other no. less attractive ladies there. Again we say the fishing party was a great one. And here we stop our scribbling abruptly. • A SPECTATOR.

Seven Days Later from Europe. ARRIVAL OF THE STRAMER APRICA. COLUMBIA June G :

The steamer Africa has arrived at Halifax, with one week later advices from Europe. She was detained off port nearly alt day Monday. Her letters are due in New York on Thursday

LIVERPOOL MARKET.-Milligan's Circular reports extraordinary sales at a quarter pence advance on Middling and an eighth on Fair qualities. The sales of the week reach one bundred and fifty-three thousand bales, including seventyfive thousand bales upon speculation. The questations are for Fair Orleans 65-8; Middling 61-8; Fair Uplands 53-8d; Middling 57-8d

to 6d. The market closed buoyant, Breadstuffs are unchanged, but closed dull. Canal Flour 40s. to 42s; Ohio 45s. to 45s, 6d. White Wheat 12s. to 12s. 9d., White Corn 51s. to 51s. 6d. Yellow 50s. to 51s. Provisions slightly advanced and steady.

The weather was favorable for the growing

The advices from Manchester are more favor-

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.—The Vienna Conferences were to be re-opened on Monday. A secret expedition was preparing for the Crimen. The siege of Sebastopol remains un-

changed. Pelessier contemplates attacking. The allies are in field motion. There is a want of confidence in the English Ministry.

The latest engagement with the Flag Staff Battery failed. The French had destroyed some of the Russian out-works.

At Vienna on the 20th Count Buol had an interview with the French and English Ministers, and suggested that the Conference re-assemble; the representatives could not give a reply, but if they would consent Buol would again attempt

to arrange the third point. Berlin papers say that the meditary proposals are, that Russia and Turkey must settle between themselves the number of vessels each shall keep in the Black Sen. England and France

ench to keep two. The recent reinforcements bring up the allies to two hundred thousand. On the 12th, the Bussians made a sortic on the left attack, but was repulsed at the point of

severeor The Paris Moniteur publishes a despatch from Pelissier, of the 25th, stating that the French occupy a large space between the Central bas-

the bayonet by

ANOTHER CITIZEN GONE .- It is our painful duty to record the death of another citizen and fellow-townsmun. On Friday morning last, after a brief but severe illness, Mr. R. G. Koy,

breathed his kut, and sank down into the calm and silent sleep of death. In the prime of life he was, but a few days ago, walking our streets in all the vigor of health and strength of manhood. Young, stout and healthy, he might well have hoped for a long stay on earth, but when he least expected him, the destroyer came and nmmoned him hence. Pruely

" In the midst of life we are in death." Valley Pioneer, 6th inst.

PRESIDENCY OF THE BANK OF HAMBURG .- AL meeting of the Board of Directors of the Rank of Hamburg, held in this place a few days ago, our Townsman, Dr. J. W. Stokes, was elected President in the place of Hiram Hutchison re

signed.

This we regard as a most judicions selection Dr. Stokes is not only a gentleman of refinement in address, literary acquirements and highly cultivated business capacities, but posses in an eminent degree the peculiar qualities of a financial agent. In addition to this he is a resident of our own community, and can well understand and appreciate the wants and interest of his people; and the institution over which he presides. Under his administration, it is confidently expected that the legitimate purposes for which his Bank was chartered, will be observed and carried out .- Valley Pioncer.

CROPS IN ALABAMA .- The Montgomery Mail f the 6th says:

If two more timely rains should fail during he growing season, corn will be a "drug" in all this castern portion of Alabama. In the locali-ties with which we are best acquanted, we are confident we have not seen any such promises of corn since 1836. In the first place the early rains; seemed to have no effect upon the growth of the plant; it grew, and grew, and grew, evea few days, we have seen that rara apis in terris, a farmer satisfied with his own prospects!-

The calculation now is, we believe, that the new crop will open at fifty cents here. In various portions of the surrounding country, where the demand is more limited, the price will be

As for wheat, the yield in Talladega, Talkpoosa, Chambers and Macon is better, even,than was anticipated.

Good News .- The harvesting, says the Talladega (Alabama) Watchtower, is now progressing, and the returns surprise even the sanguine. It is truly a matter of congratulation. ly felt everywhere, that the harvest is so abundant. Never has that the harvest is so abundant. in view of the scarcity of cereal, at present soreant. Never has that fabulous individual, the oldest inhabitant, seen such heads, and so many of them from one root. We passed through a field on Saturday last, on Wewoka, and counted the grains in a number of heads, taken at random from rich spots. One-third of them, in the whole field, contained, on an average, a hundred grains to the head-fifty grains is ordinarily a good yield.

Another pleasing reflection to hungry thonsands is contained in the fact that twice the usual quantity of land is sown this season. This is, we are assured, the case from the Chattahoochee to the Mississipph

Nor Paupers .- The ship Leopold, of Antwerp, detained at the New York quarantine on suspicion of bringing over a load of paupers, was boarded a second time on Sunday, when, of the way in which the buxon boys of eighteen instead of finding paupers, the officer was assured used to do their courtin, in a certain part of the ed that there was at least \$50,000 cash in the hands of the passengers, and those families who were first reported as paupers, were discovered